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*The "Teaching of English" Series*

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*General Editor*—SIR HENRY NEWBOLT

A KEY TO WILSON'S  
PRÉCIS, NOTES, AND SUMMARIES

# PRÉCIS, NOTES, AND SUMMARIES

By  
RICHARD WILSON, B.A., D.Litt.

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**192 pages**

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¶ This Book embodies an attempt to deal with this all-important subject in an interesting and systematic manner, and to connect it with many school and social activities — Reading, Composition, Writing Telegrams and Postcards, Speaking, Debating, Attendance at Meetings, Listening to Sermons, and Correspondence.

¶ Copious Exercises of very varied form are provided, and the pupil who has worked through this Book need fear no foe in the form of an English examiner, while, better still, he will feel mentally refreshed and invigorated—better able to manage his mind.

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THOMAS NELSON AND SONS, LTD.

❧ A Key to Wilson's ❧  
“ Précis, Notes, and  
Summaries ”

By  
GEOFFREY H. CRUMP, M.A.



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# A KEY TO PRÉCIS, NOTES AND SUMMARIES

## EXERCISE I (Page 11)

1. (Addresses are included, but these can be omitted if desired.)

(1) Linnell Bay Cottage Alton Arrived 4 p.m.  
disagreeable journey Mother much better

(2) Heinemann Bedford Street W.C.2 Send twelve  
Masefield's Sard Harker passenger W. H. Smith  
Hertford

(3) Harris 24 Old Street York Mary missed train  
arrive about midnight inform Mrs Poole Albert

(4) Enderton Cowley Grange Leicester Father  
pneumonia Come immediately help nurse single-  
handed Joan

(5) Sleepezi High Holborn Unable attend today is  
tomorrow same time convenient Barton

(6) Bull Hotel Salisbury Dinner for twelve at seven  
tomorrow leaving afterwards Leggatt

(7) Jackson Restholme Waterlooville No letter is  
all well George (to be sent reply paid)

(8) Watson 35 Enderby Mansions S.W. John rather better ill en route Monica

(9) Pelly Ardingley Hall Barnstaple Send key left-hand top drawer bedroom chest Aubrey

(10) Ritson Watermere Wallop Mary better cannot travel before twentythird Mother

(11) Vincent 17 Mill Street Sherborne Dorset Baby slight scarlet fever writing Mary

## 2.

(1) Lee Woodville Esplanade Brighton Passed senior local distinction maths and history Thomas

(2) M'Intosh 19 Beech Avenue Leeds Leaving St. Pancras 5 p.m. with May please meet Margaret

(3) Timms Outfitters High Street Manchester Send passenger train Burberry overcoat angling waders as previously supplied Stone 15 Woodland Way Mill Hill

(4) Pinch 45 Oak Avenue Shipley Hearty congratulations and best wishes Henry Woolmer

(5) Masters The Beeches Orpington Cannot find spectacles shall I order new Emily

(6) Albert Smith Belvedere School Altrincham Well done indeed hamper follows immediately Dad

**EXERCISE II (Page 14)**

(1) 14 Church Street, Nuneaton.

12/5/29.

Please deliver the following at the above address before midday tomorrow :

1½ lb halibut

6 kippers

2 soles (filleted)

Anne Young.

Mr. J. Dabb,  
4 Market Square.

(2) A letter would be written.

(3) Telephone or telegram.

(4) Hotel Cecil,  
12/5/29.

Please reserve me a corner seat in a third-class smoking-compartment on the 2.20 Edinburgh express to-morrow.

Hubert Ingram.

The Station-master,  
Euston Station.

(5) Telephone or telegram.

**EXERCISE III (Page 15)**

1. General ; three in family ; no children ; liberal outings ; £30. Apply 5 to 7 p.m. Hastings House, St. Leonards.

2. Words such as " A " are generally omitted ; but in this case " A " might be included to bring the

advertisement to the top of the list. "W" would bring it to the end, probably among many other advertisements beginning in the same way. "General" would catch the eye of those looking for such a post.

3.

(1) Junior clerk ; figures and correspondence ; well educated ; age about 17. Apply by letter, Manager, Southern Supply Co., Cheapside. (1/3d.)

(2) Smart youth, 18, shorthand, typewriting. Excellent ref. Box 7309. (1/.)

(3) Gardener wanted, 3 hrs. daily exc. Sat., fruit and veg. Calsott Rectory. (1/.)

(4) 6 ft. walnut couch for sale, tapestry upholstered, well sprung, 3 satin cushions, almost new. £6 or offer. On view Acacia House, The Avenue, Beckenham. No dealers. (1/7½d.)

(5) Cook wanted, 6 in family, 5 out all day. 2 generals kept. £45 plus dresses. Box 972. (1/2½d.)

(6) Pedigree Persian kitten for sale ; mother certified prize - winner. £3. 17 Harbour Road, Whitby. (1/½d.)

(7) 6-room house required to rent. Large garden. Within 6 miles Midland town and 20 mins. station. Box 33, G.P.O., Birmingham. (1/4d.)

4. —. 5. —.

6. Phiteezi. Chilprufe. Stickphast. Umaka Clock. Cooksjoy.

7. (1) Kleenal. (2) Eeziphil. (3) Creestrato.  
(4) Eternabag.

## EXERCISE IV (Page 17)

## I.

(1) Samuel Johnson—Dictionary—dined with Goldsmith—Jack's Coffee House—Dean Street. Johnson liked steaks—pretty little things—eat a great many before you are satisfied. Goldsmith asked Johnson—how many steaks would reach to the moon. Couldn't say—thought Goldsmith couldn't either. Goldsmith said he could—Johnson asked to hear—Goldsmith edged away as far as possible—"One if it were long enough." Johnson—"Sir, I have deserved it."

(2) Story of shoes—Oxford: rough, seamy-faced, rawboned College Servitor—stalking about—winter—shoes worn out. Charitable Gentleman Commoner—new pair at door—secretly; raw-boned Servitor lifts them—looks at them—dim eyes—thoughtfully—pitches them out of window. Wet feet—mud—frost—hunger—what you will—not beggary—can't stand beggary! Rude stubborn self-help; whole world of squalor—rudeness—misery and want; but nobleness and manfulness.

(3) Fox—caught in a trap—saved neck—left tail behind. Missed tail—wished he'd died instead. Called meeting of foxes—suggested all abolish tails—much more comfortable—wouldn't believe it till they tried. Tails ugly and useless—surprised they'd kept them so long—better cut them off at once. Old fox told him couldn't get his own tail back—therefore wanted theirs off.

(4) Jack—going to London—long ago—talked

about it ever since. Old king—terrace at Windsor—pointed out Jack to princess—yeomanlike appearance. Jack loyal subject ever since—never mind taxes and poor-rates. Bartholomew Fair—buttons cut off coat—hustled by pickpockets—after his jewellery; Jack too much for them—Samson and Philistines. Neighbour with him—told story in village—Jack hero. Friar Tuck—Robin Hood not in it.

(5) Silas needed scissors—not there—Eppie gone out alone—perhaps fallen into stone-pit. Rushed out—frightened—called “Eppie” —ran about—searched cavities—gazed at water—smooth—red—terrifying. Cold sweat—how long had she been out? One hope—possibly crept through stile—gone into familiar fields. Meadow-grass high—mustn’t search there—trespass—Osgood’s crop. Have to—looked in hedges—traversed grass—imagined Eppie behind red sorrel—disappeared as he approached. No use—over stile—next field—small pond—shallow—muddy. Eppie there—talking to boot—boot full of water—ladling into hoof-mark—bare feet in mud.

## 2.

(1) *Trim housemaids* were *hurrying* backwards and forwards under the directions of a fresh, *bustling landlady*; but (they were) still seizing an *occasional* moment to exchange a *flippant word* and have a *rallying laugh* with the group round the fire.

(2) These clear blue eyes of neighbour *Jocelin* looked on the *bodily presence* of *King John*; the very

John Sansterre, or Lackland, who signed Magna Charta afterwards in Runnymede. Lackland, with a great retinue, boarded once, for the matter of a *fort-night*, in *St. Edmondsbury Convent* ; *daily* in the very eyesight, palpable to the very fingers of our Jocelin : O Jocelin, *what did he say*, what did he *do* ; *how looked* he, *lived* he ;—at the very lowest, what coat or breeches had he on ?

- (3) *There drew he forth the brand Excalibur,*  
And o'er him, drawing it, the *winter moon*,  
Brightening the skirts of a long cloud, ran forth  
And *sparkled* keen with frost against the *hilt* :  
For all the *haft twinkled* with diamond sparks,  
Myriads of topaz-lights, and jacinth-work  
Of subtlest jewellery.

(4) *Narcissus* is said to have been extremely *beautiful* and comely, but intolerably *proud* and disdainful ; so that, pleased with himself and scorning the world, he led a solitary *life in the woods*, hunting only with a *few followers*, who were his professed admirers, amongst whom the *nymph Echo* was his *constant attendant*. In this method of life it was once his fate to approach a *clear fountain*, where he laid himself down to rest in the noonday heat, when, beholding his *image in the water*, he fell into such a rapture and *admiration of himself* that he could by no means be got away, but *remained* continually fixed and *gazing*, till at length he was *turned into a flower* of his own name, which appears early in the spring.



## EXERCISE V (Page 22)

(1) A little flock of *titmice* came *daily* to pick a *dinner* out of my *wood-pile*, or the *crumbs* at my door, with faint, flitting, lispings *notes*, like the *tinkling of icicles* in the grass.

(2) My attention was first drawn by the *twittering* of these *house-swallows*, which sat *motionless* in a *row* on the *bough*, with their heads *all one way*, and by their weight *pressing* down the *twig* so that it *nearly* touched the *water*.

(3) "I saw a *little girl crying*," said the Moon. "She was crying at the *wickedness* of the *world*."

(4) For a minute or two *Alice* stood *looking* at the *house*, and *wondering* what to do next, when suddenly a *footman in livery* came *running out of the wood*.

(5) *Two men* are travelling together along a *country road*, when *one* of them, picking up a *hatchet*, cries, "See what I have *found*!"

(6) I have seen him stand *bareheaded*—smile if you please—to a poor *servant girl*, while she has been *inquiring of him the way* to some street—in such a posture of unforced *civility* as *neither* to *embarrass her* in the acceptance of it, *nor himself* in the offer of it.

(7) He *played* with that *child* the *whole day* long, and they were very *merry*. The *sky* was so blue, the *sun* was so bright, the *water* was so sparkling, the *leaves* were so green, the *flowers* were so lovely, and they heard such *singing-birds*, and saw so many *butterflies*, that everything was *beautiful*.

(8) One bright *summer's afternoon*, in the year of grace 1575, a tall and fair boy came lingering along *Bideford Quay*, in his *scholar's gown*, with satchel and slate in hand, *watching* wistfully the *shipping* and the sailors, till, just after he had passed the bottom of the High Street, he *came opposite* to one of the many *taverns* which *looked out* upon the *river*.

### EXERCISE 6 (Page 24)

#### (1) The Music of Orpheus

In the pleasant valleys of Thessaly lived Orpheus, who sang so beautifully to a golden harp that everything listened. Tame and wild animals forgot to hurt each other ; the hills listened ; and the clouds sailed more gently, and the stream ran more softly.

43/152.

#### (2) The Coral Island

When coasting, I heard many alluring stories of travel and adventure, particularly among the thousands of beautiful islands in the South Seas formed by the coral insect ; there the climate was always delightful, and fruit plentiful, though the inhabitants were barbarous except in the Christian Islands. At the age of fifteen, I determined to go there.

56/170.

#### (3) A Carpenter's Shop in 1799

The afternoon sun shone warm on five workmen, busy upon doors and window-frames and wains-

coting, and lit up the fine grain of the oak panelling through the transparent shavings flying from the plane. There was a mingled scent of pine-wood from the tent-like pile outside, and elder-bushes outside the window. A grey shepherd-dog lay on a heap of shavings, watching the tallest of the workmen, who was carving a shield on a mantelpiece. 73/171.

(4) The Sphynx

Near the Pyramids is the Sphynx, whose beauty belongs to another age, and is thought monstrous to-day. For though the Greeks have made the short and proudly curled lip of Cytherea the main condition of loveliness ever since, Christian Coptic girls may still be seen with the serious gaze and big lips of the Sphynx. 55/172.

(5) The Blessings of Peace

Peace is the mother and nurse of human good. War suddenly destroys happiness and beauty, but Peace is like the spring sun, and encourages all the natural activities and pleasures of man. 32/101.

(6) A Ride in a Stage Coach

It was a mild and bright evening and, in spite of his fear of London, Tom enjoyed the rapid motion. The four greys, the bugle, the coachman, the wheels, and the brasswork on the harness all seemed in equally high spirits, and together sounded like one great instrument of music. 50/125.

**EXERCISE VII (Page 28)**

(1) Laurie opened the window, and croaked out his thanks as hoarsely as a raven. He said that he was better, but had had a horrid cold, and had been shut up for a week.

(2) David swore that he would not do that. He would never drink the blood of those men who had put their lives in jeopardy, for with the jeopardy of their lives they had bought it.

(3) Epimetheus complained that Pandora was always talking about the box, of which he had grown extremely tired; he wished she would try to talk of something else. He suggested that they should go and gather some ripe figs, and eat them under the trees for their supper, and said that he knew a vine that had the sweetest and juiciest grapes she had ever tasted.

(4) The king welcomed him to the royal feast, and asked him what his lore was, and whether he could tell stories of old times, or had the power which could read men's histories in the stars of heaven.

(5) The king told the old dame that since she loved Robert the Bruce so well, she had best know that he it was who stood before her. He himself was Robert the Bruce.

(6) Athene stood before Perseus and gently bade him to have no fear, saying that he, who had overcome in one trial, merited a sharper trial still. She

reminded him that he had braved Polydectes, and done manfully. Did he dare to brave Medusa the Gorgon ?

(7) The mother suggested a rule to her daughter ; she was to think for a moment that her sister was there, and imagine what she would tell her ; then, though her tongue was silent, she would speak with her pen.

(8) When Macbeth asked the lords which of them had done it, they asked him what he meant. Then Macbeth told the ghost that it was no use for it to accuse him of the crime, nor to shake its gory locks at him.

(9) He travelled along a rather dark path for some little time, without meeting anything, until at last he came to a beautiful child, of whom he inquired what she was doing. The child replied that she was always at play, and asked him to come and play with her.

(10) He said that it was rightly called *Locusta*, because it seemed to say to them ' *Loco sta,*' that is, that they were to stay in their places. He saw that they would not be able to finish their journey, but that nevertheless they ought to load the mules and get on as far as they could.

(11) A famous punster, on being asked to make a pun on the spur of the moment, asked for a subject. When the other suggested " The King," he replied that the king was no subject.

(12) Ralph Crotchet wrote that he was a man out of all business, who would willingly turn his hand to

anything for an honest livelihood. He said that he had invented several projects for raising many millions of money without burdening the subject, but he could not get the Parliament, who looked upon him as a crack and a projector, to listen to him.

(13) Charles Lamb recounted that Bridget Elia had been his housekeeper for many a long year, and he had obligations extending to her beyond the period of memory. They housed together, bachelor and old maid, in a sort of double singleness ; with such tolerable comfort, on the whole, that he, for one, found in himself no sort of disposition to go out upon the mountains, with the rash king's offspring, to bewail his celibacy.

(14) Socrates instanced a husbandman or an artisan bringing some production to market, and coming at a time when there was no one to exchange with him ; he asked whether such a man would leave his calling, and sit idle in the market-place. Adeimantus thought that he would not, but would find people there who would see his wants and undertake the office of salesman. Such people, in well-ordered States, were commonly those who were the weakest in bodily strength, and therefore of little use for any other purpose. Their duty was to be in the market, and to give money in exchange for goods to those who desired to sell, and to take money from those who desired to buy.

(15) Portia now desired Shylock to let her look at the bond ; and when she had read it, she proclaimed that the bond was forfeited, and that by it the Jew

might lawfully claim a pound of flesh, to be by him cut off nearest Antonio's heart. Then she urged Shylock to be merciful ; to take the money and bid her tear the bond. But no mercy would the cruel Shylock show, and he swore by his soul that there was no power in the tongue of man to alter him. So Portia instructed Antonio to prepare his bosom for the knife.

(16) Boswell recorded that on April 17, which was Good Friday, he waited on Johnson as usual. He observed at breakfast, that although it was a part of his abstemious discipline, ~~on~~ this most solemn fast, to take no milk in his tea, yet when Mrs. Desmoulins poured it in, he did not reject it. Boswell talked of the strange indecision of mind, and imbecility in the common occurrences of life, which might be observed in some people. Johnson remarked that he was in the habit of getting others to do things for him ; and when Boswell exclaimed at his weakness, Johnson admitted it, but added that he always thought afterwards he would have done better for himself.

(17) Boswell differed from Johnson's opinion ; he thought that people would like to read what the Doctor said of anything. Even if a face had been painted by fifty painters before, it was still a pleasure to see it done by Sir Joshua. Johnson agreed, but said that Sir Joshua could not paint a face when he had not had time to look on it.

## SECTION IX (Page 31)

Mr. G. K. Chesterton, in a lecture on "What is Wrong?" at Westminster Cathedral Hall, on Saturday, said :

"Some people believe that poverty is due to drink. That means that the destruction of the poor is due to their taking the same drinks as are taken by the rich.

"I have heard millionaires, especially American millionaires, attribute their success to the fact that all their lives they have abstained from fermented liquors, and they attribute the failures of other people to the fact that they have not so abstained."

Mr. Chesterton said that he had nothing to say about that, except that if sobriety produced American millionaires, then there was a greater curse and judgment resting on the sobriety that produced American millionaires. (Laughter.) He did not accept the explanation that those men became millionaires simply by sitting still and drinking lemonade. (Laughter.)

"Some people," said Mr. Chesterton, "attribute the evils from which the world suffers to lack of education, whereas the fact is that we have too much education of the wrong sort."

## EXERCISE VIII (Page 32)

1. Alderman Sir Joseph Calvert, J.P., a Middlesbrough colliery owner, agreed that increased output, reduction in costs, modification of trade union restrictions, and the elimination of strikes were all very



desirable if trade was to be revived ; but it was necessary to remove the spectre of unemployment, and to assure the worker of provision for the time when he was no longer able to work. He thought that both those things were possible, and it remained for some wise statesman to bring forward legislation which would introduce the desired reform. If such a matter were to be settled by a conference, and allowed to take shape in the House of Commons, there would not be much more heard of the " Ca' canny " policy on the part of the workers.

2. Sir William J. Larke, Director of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, drew attention to the responsibility on both employers and employed to take a national view of their own particular problems in order to ensure that in their solution difficulties were not created in other sections of industry. He did not believe that any one desired to see the standard of living decreased in the country, but it could only be maintained if the products of industry could be made available at prices that were compatible with those of competing countries in the markets of the world. High wages were compatible only with low costs, and all sections of industry would have to co-operate to so improve national industrial efficiency as to ensure that result.

3. *Direct*

For three years a woman living near Regent's Park has kept a snake nine feet long in her safe to guard her valuables.

Mr. George Palmer, of Park Street, Camden Town,

who sold the snake to the woman, when interviewed by a representative of the *Daily News* yesterday, said:

"I suggested to her this novel way of protecting her treasures. The woman came to my shop and inspected the reptiles. She seemed quite unperturbed when I handed her even the most vicious-looking snakes. She apparently possesses a definite charm for snakes. She picked the biggest one in the shop, a South American King snake nine feet in length, for her home. She had a special safe constructed, with ventilation holes at the side. She keeps the snake in her safe day and night."

She is so confident . . . (*Continue as in original*).

### *Indirect*

For three years a woman living near Regent's Park has kept a snake nine feet long in her safe to guard her valuables.

Mr. George Palmer, of Park Street, Camden Town, who sold the snake to the woman, told the *Daily News* yesterday that he suggested to her this novel way of protecting her treasures. He said that the woman came to his shop and inspected the reptiles, seeming quite unperturbed when he handed her even the most vicious-looking snakes. She apparently possessed a definite charm for snakes. She had picked the biggest one in the shop, a South American King snake nine feet in length, for her home. She had had a special safe constructed, with ventilation holes at the side.

Mr. Palmer said that the woman kept the snake in the safe day and night. She is so confident . . . (*Continue as in original*.)

4.

(a) Isidore Hyams, commission agent and part proprietor of the club, admitted that after the stabbing he ran away, and said that it was because he was frightened of being stabbed himself. When Sir Edward Marshall Hall expressed surprise that he should have run away after a deliberate stabbing, Hyams asked Sir Edward what he would have done in such a case. Sir Edward told him not to ask questions or he might get answers that he didn't like.

(b) Mr. C. F. Higham states that the turning-point in his business career came when he had returned to the Old Country 17 years before on a visit, and went to see Mr. Gordon Selfridge, who, at that time, was building his store. Mr. Higham asked Mr. Selfridge if he could give him a job as an advertisement manager, but Mr. Selfridge told him that he was five years too soon ; England was not ready for his type of advertisement yet. Mr. Higham went back to his hotel, and came to the conclusion that if his knowledge of advertising was five years ahead of England, that country might be a gold mine ; so he decided to stay in England, and he is glad that he did.

(c) She had been plunged into the depths of despair. Her father's business had failed, her mother and only sister had died, and her sweetheart, a sub-lieutenant, had ceased to correspond. She had lost faith in God and herself ; and when she had started business in Birmingham she had lacked both ambition and energy.

One day she had been watching some soldiers arrive

at New Street Station, when a young officer, in brushing past her, had dropped his bag on her foot. Profuse in apology, he had helped her to a waiting-room. They had been there for about an hour, and during their conversation he had revealed the startling fact that her sweetheart, who had been known to him, had turned out a wastrel.

That incident had been the prelude to a friendship that had culminated in marriage ; and she had regained her lost faith and happiness through the dropping of a soldier's handbag.

#### EXERCISE IX (Page 36).

- (1) LONDON STREET SINKING
- (2) PRESENTATION TO HOVE  
POLICEMAN  
Constable's Gallantry Recalled
- (3) MOTOR-CAR IN THE THAMES
- (4) UNEMPLOYMENT IN DEVONSHIRE  
Afforestation Scheme
- (5) IRISH POSTMAN'S QUEER HOARD  
Hundreds of Undelivered Letters
- (6) LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT RAIDED
- (7) SIR WALFORD DAVIES ON  
TEMPERANCE  
Musical Arguments

**EXERCISE X (Page 41)**

1. Roger Ascham considered that the excellent learning of the Queen reflected no credit on the young gentlemen of England, any six of whom, taken together, spent less time in study than she did. Besides her knowledge of Latin and modern languages, she read more Greek in a day than many clergymen read Latin in a week. Moreover, in understanding, speech, and writing, she had few equals in the universities. If the nobility were to follow her example, England would be pre-eminent in culture. 83/195.

2. Shakespeare, who rose from peasant to theatre manager, though he was of little account in his lifetime, has now become our greatest national possession. We would rather lose our Indian Empire than our Shakespeare. 34/262.

3. Miss Tickletohy explained that when the Britons had been deserted by the Romans, and found themselves persecuted by the Picts and Scots, they sent for help to the Saxons. The Saxons helped them, but afterwards took possession of their country, and sold the Britons as slaves. Miss Tickletohy drew an analogy between the behaviour of the Saxons and that of a boy in her school. 65/484.

4.

(a) THE FUTURE OF THE BRITISH  
EMPIRE

Imperial Federation

Mr. Chamberlain said that the time had already come, prophesied by many statesmen, when the self-governing dominions within the British Empire had taken their rank among the nations of the world, and he supposed that no intelligent person would wish to force them to remain within the Empire. It seemed, however, that, contrary to the expectation of those who foretold the dissolution of the Empire, as the possibility of separation had grown greater, the desire for it had grown less. Neither the mother country nor the dominions desired to give up the advantages of being heirs to the traditions and partakers of the influence and resources of the British Empire. This wider sense of patriotism was admirable ; the fact that British principles were no longer confined to England, and that the whole Empire had a common origin, history, language, literature, and love of liberty and law, should prove a powerful force in the history of the world. Imperial Federation had been called an empty dream, but Mr. Chamberlain believed that it was an inspiring one, and one capable of realization ; in fact, he was convinced that the future safety and prosperity of the British Empire depended upon it.

198/734.

(b) BRITAIN'S DUTY IN THE WAR

The Destruction of German Materialism

Mr. Lloyd George said that the German people were a great and admirable people, but they had had a false idea of civilization imposed upon them—hard, selfish, and materialistic. Germany could understand France fighting for vengeance, and Russia for mastery, but she could not understand the British Empire pledging its resources in defence of Belgium, and fighting for a spiritual idea of civilization against a material one. The Kaiser had made it apparent in his amazing speeches that he believed himself and his people to be the special instruments of God ; that, like all lunacy, was dangerous, because his followers believed it. Everything that threatened German supremacy was to be destroyed—treaties, small nations, Russia, Britain, even Christianity : German material supremacy was to be dominant, and, unless Britain intervened, liberty and democracy would disappear. This would be a long and terrible task, but the British qualities of prudence, courage, tenacity, and moderation would win in the end.

158/792.

**EXERCISE XI (Page 52)**

**I.**

*Clause 4.* The building is to be used for a dwelling-house only, and not for any commercial or professional purpose without the landlord's written consent. The

fabric of the building is not to be damaged or altered, no trees or hedges are to be cut down, no excavations are to be made, and no live-stock is to be kept, without the landlord's consent. 61/144.

*Clause 5.* No additional buildings are to be erected on the premises, and no posts, advertisements, or signs, without the landlord's consent; and no machinery or furnaces may be set up. Linen may be hung out only on Mondays and Tuesdays up till 6.0 and Thursdays and Fridays up till 1.0. Nothing is to be done which may cause annoyance to the landlord or neighbours, or in any way affect fire insurance. 70/165.

*Clause 6.* Air space is not to be less than 500 cubic feet for each person above 10 years, and 250 cubic feet for each person below 10 years. 27/52.

*Clause 7.* No part of the premises to be sublet without the landlord's permission. 12/28.

*Clause 8.* No trespassing, encroachment, or right of way is to be allowed on the premises. 14/26.

2. The Agent-General for New South Wales protests against our recent remarks about Australian finance. We feel, however, that in view of the large and increasing investments in Australia increased vigilance is important, and should be discussed freely. 37/104.

3. The new Giant Stick insect in the Zoo, from Java, is almost indiscernible, though 5 inches long, as it rests continuously on a branch of holm-oak, which it closely resembles. It does nothing but eat leaves, breed, and die. It is being watched to see



whether it will fling out its eggs 20 feet, as a similar insect used to. 60/158.

4. Sir Robert Ball recounts that his sister kept a private list of her twenty-eight dearest friends, for each of whom she set aside one day a month, on which she would write, or pay some particular attention to that friend. On the extra days, certain particular friends got extra attention. Such a custom blessed both receiver and giver, as he well knew, being one of the twenty-eight. 67/212.

#### 5. The Importance of Careful Reading

To extract the innermost value from a book, as a miner extracts the ore from a rock, your wit and learning must be as sharp, and your mind as vigorous, as the pick-axes and smelting furnace of the miner. Words must be studied intensively, even letter by letter. A man might read all the books in the British Museum, and remain uneducated ; but any one who has read ten pages with real accuracy is in some measure educated. 78/310.

### EXERCISE XII (Page 58)

#### I.

(a) On Tower Wharf an uninviting fellow, armed with hanger and cudgel, shouted to me to go with him. When I hurried on, he whistled and another sailor dragged me off by the collar. 33/85.

(b) The unquenchable subterranean fire, the covering of which only varies in thickness from January to July, which eventually melts the deepest snows,

burns also in the breast of man, who, like Nature, has summer in his heart in the winter. It is like the south, a centre of warm springs, and the refuge of birds and insects. 57/170.

(c) One quiet afternoon in a village I sketched a little boy who was sitting on the ground, perfectly still, but with a lively expression, holding a baby in his arms. I added some of the background of farm scenery, but invented nothing; and the resulting drawing, successful in expression and design, convinced me that unaltered Nature made the best pictures. 60/193.

2. Lawn Bank, Keats' two-story house, is now about to be held in trust for the nation by the Hampstead Borough Council, through the instrumentality of the Mayor of Hampstead's "Keats Centenary Committee," and will probably be open every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

Except for the addition of a drawing-room, the house is little changed since Keats' day, and many of the original prints, and other Keats relics, will be housed there.

Keats wrote some of his finest poems in this house, and the mulberry tree where he wrote the *Ode to the Nightingale* still stands in front of it. 99/215.

3. A capable housekeeper, besides insisting on good cookery, will ensure that those for whom she provides are not irritated or depressed by slovenly servants, an untidy room, or soiled tablecloth, glass, or silver. Neatness, order, and good service are surer marks of culture than costly food or decorations.

## EXERCISE XIII (Page 61)

## I

## Words Frozen in the Air

My ship, with a Dutch and French vessel, was driven by a storm upon Nova Zembla, where we landed to refit. The crews improvised cabins for protection against the intense cold. Speech became difficult to hear, and impossible at above two yards' distance, even near the fire, as our words seemed to be frozen in the air—a theory that was proved by all becoming completely deaf when the cold increased.

71/194.

## II

## A Calm Spring Day

After a sharp frost, the sun rose clear, and a mild early spring day followed. During the workmen's mid-day rest I sat alone in the wood enjoying the view, through the motionless branches, of the smooth bay, the cloudless sky, and the opposite shore. A thin column of smoke, that spread out on reaching the upper air, looked like a stately tree. To the west Ben Wyvis was sharply defined, its sunny slopes and blue hollows looking like chiselled marble ; all was white above the snow-line, and all purple below it.

*Alternative*

Frost on grass—clear sunrise.

View from wood at mid-day : water calm, sky clear,

air still. Branches like tracery. Column of smoke from wooded promontory, spread out 1,000 yards up, like tree. Ben Wyvis to W. ; snowy summit, sunny slopes, blue hollows. Opposite hills purple below skyline.

## III

## Miners' Rights to Cut down Timber

In 1290, in their defence in an action brought against them by Henry de Whiteby for cutting and removing timber, the silver-miners pleaded that it was a royal mine, implying the ancient privilege of commandeering wood, both for use at the mine, and to pay wages ; the former of which the plaintiffs admitted as a right, but they denied the miners' right to sell the wood for their own benefit. The result is unknown and unimportant : for though the king had first refusal of the ore on purchase, there were no royal mines ; furthermore, no trees now remain.

198/265.

## IV

## The Mermaid's Desire for Immortality

The Mermaid asked why they were not immortal, and said that she would give up her three hundred years of life for immortality ; she hated the idea of death, and separation from the sea and flowers and sun, and begged her grandmother to tell her how to obtain immortality. The latter told her to be content with her long and happy life, for the only means was to gain the sole faithful love of a human ; and that would never be, because humans hated the mermaids'

beautiful tails. When the Mermaid looked sadly at her tail, her grandmother reminded her again of her happy life and peaceful death—and also of the Court Ball that evening.

116/269.

## V

### An Object-lesson in Cruelty

The lady called Tom and popped a pebble into his mouth, whereupon he said, whimperingly, that she was very cruel. She retorted that he had cruelly put pebbles into hungry sea-anemones' mouths. Tom asked who had told her, and was surprised to learn that he, and indeed everyone, told her their misdeeds. The lady promised to put no more pebbles in his mouth if he put none in other creatures', and told him it was useless to plead ignorance ; fire burnt people, and dirt gave them disease, and the lobster-pot caught the lobsters, even if they saw no harm in such things. Tom concluded, and rightly, that she knew everything.

110/259.

## VI

### “ Pro Patria ”

#### To the Memory of the Heroes of Athens

## VII

### The Character of Rip Van Winkle : An Incurable Altruist

Rip van Winkle was incapable of profitable exertion, though not through lack of perseverance. All day he

would fish uncomfortably and unsuccessfully or carry a gun through heavy country to shoot a few squirrels or pigeons. He would help his neighbours with the hardest work, or do any odd jobs for the women. He would, in fact, do any work but his own, declaring that to be impossible, as everything went wrong on his own farm whatever he did. The soil was bad, his fences fell to pieces, his cattle strayed, weeds grew more quickly than elsewhere, and it always rained when he wanted to work ; so his farm, though it had dwindled to the smallest, was yet the least cared for in the neighbourhood.

125/310.

## VIII

Minerva's Jealousy of Arachne's Skill :  
Pride Punished

Even the nymphs came to gaze at Arachne's wonderful weaving and embroidery, saying that Minerva must have taught her. But she disdained to be thought a pupil even of a goddess, and challenged Minerva to a contest. Minerva, disguised as an old woman, advised her to beg forgiveness for her presumption, and, when Arachne persisted, revealed herself, at which Arachne swooned. But the contest took place, and Arachne's work was so beautiful that Minerva destroyed it, and caused the maid to feel so ashamed that she hanged herself. Minerva, in pity, turned her into a spider, saying that she should not die, but should always be suspended by a thread.

80/187.

## IX

## The Carving on Pandora's Box

The box was carved on edges and corners with figures of men, women, and children, amongst flowers and foliage, exquisitely represented, and combined into a wreath of beauty. Pandora sometimes fancied that she saw an ugly face, but on looking closely and touching it, realized that it was only a beautiful face distorted by the high-lights. The dark, smooth lid contained the most beautiful of the faces, with garlanded brow, in high relief in the centre of the plain polish.

80/187.

## X

## A Snail's Betrothal

The mother-snail said it was wrong to scold such a careful creeper, who was his parents' chief concern and who now needed a wife. Did her husband think there were others of their race in the wood? The father-snail thought there were only vulgar and conceited houseless black snails, and that they had better give the ants a commission.

The ants suggested a beautiful queen, who had a palace with 700 passages; but the mother-snail scorned an ant-hill, and referred the matter to the white gnats, who knew the wood thoroughly.

The gnats recommended a lady-snail, who had a house, and lived on a gooseberry bush a hundred man-steps away. The parents insisted on her being brought to their son, and she took eight days to come,

which proved her aristocratic breeding. Then they were married. 136/336.

## XI

Alice and the Cheshire Cat :  
A Mad Neighbourhood

The Cheshire Cat told Alice that she could visit either the Hatter or the March Hare ; they were both mad. Alice objected to going among mad people, but the Cheshire Cat said every one was mad there ; Alice must be, or she wouldn't be there. Alice asked the Cheshire Cat how he knew he was mad. The Cat replied that as a dog, which was not mad, wagged its tail when pleased and growled when angry, and he did the opposite, he must be mad. Then the Cheshire Cat told Alice he would meet her at the Queen's croquet party (although she had not yet been asked) and vanished. 109/212.

*Alternative*

The Cheshire Cat told Alice that every one in the neighbourhood was mad, including themselves.

## XII

*Unsuitable, because the same idea is expressed repeatedly in poetical and figurative language. The force of the passage rests on its form rather than its content. Subject :*

Jehovah reproves Job for his ignorant presumption, and reminds him that he and the whole earth are in the hands of the Creator.



## XIII

*Nothing can be done with this passage (the appeal of which depends entirely upon its manner, not its matter) except to indicate the topic in some such way as this :*

Charles Lamb explains, with delightful humour and irony, that he has long ago given up early rising.

## XIV

## Pandora's Impatience

Pandora said she was tired<sup>d</sup> of talking about grapes and figs, so the good-tempered Epimetheus suggested a merry time with their playmates. But Pandora was also tired of merry times, though she said she never had any. She couldn't stop thinking about the ugly box, and wanted to know what was in it. When Epimetheus said crossly that he didn't know, she asked him to open it.

67/139.

## XV

## The Chair : a Symbol of Authority

Expressions such as " chairman " and " taking the chair " date back to the Middle Ages, when chairs were scarce. In these days only the host or a distinguished stranger would occupy a chair, other persons being accommodated on benches, settles, and forms, and also on chests. In much later times the stool was the ordinary seat.

When chairs were made in great quantities, the right to sit on them was jealously contested. In 1669

Cosmo III., when a guest of the Earl of Pembroke, insisted on a second chair being provided for his hostess. Even at Court the numerous chairs were regarded with reverence. A nobleman's letter of 1673 records that twenty ladies left the Queen's chamber as a protest when the King ordered a chair for the Duchess of Modena ; and fifty years later, at the marriage of Frederick, Prince of Wales, the English princesses successfully refused to sit on stools at dinner while Frederick and his bride occupied chairs

160/400.

## XVI

Proposed Development of Northern and  
North-Western Australia

An Australian railway engineer, who had spent the previous four or five years in the little-known parts of Northern and Central Australia, stated that millions of sheep and cattle could be raised if transport facilities were instituted and the country properly developed and settled, suitable soil, climate, and water being available for both mixed farming and dairying. He thought also that the yield in minerals and metals would amply repay the expenditure of millions of capital on such facilities.

79/230.

## XVII

Preparations for Gas Warfare

The writer, who was formerly in the Gas Service, expressed the opinion that the fullest attention should be given to gas warfare by the army.

25/261.

## XVIII

An Autumn Evening in Prison : a Prisoner  
cheered by the Beauties of Nature.

*Scene from Ramparts*

Ships in the Sound. Clear outlines of Swedish coast. Golden leaves falling. Gloomy, guarded buildings below—sentries.

*Scene in the Cell*

Prisoner looks bitterly at sunbeam. Bird sings by the grating, and prisoner looks at it more mildly. Bird flies away. Huntsman's horn. Scent of violets. Indefinable sense of peace in prisoner's heart.

## XIX

## A Charge of Vanity Denied

The speaker said that, whether or not he was guilty of vanity, it was bold of Mr. Porter to charge him with displaying vanity in all that he wrote. He denied that he felt any personal resentment, but seemed apprehensive lest his feelings for his fellow-creatures should be soured ; this, he said, he would try to avoid. Having made his public protest, he would keep his private feelings to himself. 70/241.

## XX

## Political Gardening

The old family mansion, viewed by moonlight, was seen to be large and irregular, partly ancient, with

stone-shafted, diamond-paned windows, partly of the period of Charles II. The grounds were formally laid out with clipped shrubberies, terraces, and ornamented stone balustrades ; for the owner admired the stately style of that obsolete fashion, considering the modern imitative style to be republican. The writer was amused at such " political gardening," and expected to find the old gentleman intolerant. He was informed, however, by the son of the house, that his father took no interest in politics, and had this idea from a member of parliament who had visited him ; for he was glad of any argument to defend his predilections.

118/328.

## XXI

### The Reptile House at the Zoo : Keepers' Difficulties

The pleasant Reptile House at the Zoo, which now has a new heating system, affords better accommodation to its occupants now that the fish are moved ; and the high spirits induced by the warmth add to their health and appearance, but increase the difficulty of handling them.

Poisonous snakes, being weak and placid, give little trouble, but great difficulty has been experienced in moving a giant python to a new cage. It could not be moved by force, or enticed by the removal of its bath and food to the new cage, but was finally driven out with a spray of unpleasant disinfectant.

Crocodiles, alligators, and gharials differ greatly. Gharials are cunning and savage at opportunity, even to their keepers. Large alligators are dangerous in a

blundering way, but young alligators are easily tamed. Adult crocodiles, and healthy baby ones, are always treacherous ; pond nurseries have to be formed, as the large crocodilians bully the small ones.

157/500.

## XXII

### The Saintly Bishop Aidan

Bishop Aidan was sent as a Christian missionary from Iona to England. He and his followers practised the rule of abstinence that they preached ; they made no presents to the rich except hospitality, and spent all they received in gifts to the poor and in ransoming slaves, many of whom became disciples and eventually priests. He and his company spent much time reading and learning sacred writings, even cutting short their rare visits to the king to do so. Aidan went everywhere on foot, converting infidels, and strengthening the faithful, and urging them to good works by precept and example.

100/370.

## XXIII

### The Political Rights of Women

In politics, sex matters as little as height, or colour of the hair. All should have a voice in government, women, perhaps, more than men, being weaker and therefore more dependent on society. Women are no longer looked on as slaves—their activities have ceased to be limited to the home ; there are female teachers and writers, and unmarried women have the same rights of property as men. Even if this were

not so, women would still need the vote, which is primarily a protection against misgovernment.

No harm would result if women voted merely as their male relations told them to ; good would result if they did not. It is a benefit to possess freedom, whether it is used or not ; and the position of women would be improved by the recognition of their right to an opinion which men could not control, though they would wish to do so. The quality of the vote, too, would be improved. The vote of the husband would be a joint affair ; he would have to justify his opinions in his wife's eyes, and women would learn to have a sense of personal interest and responsibility in politics.

It is extremely unreasonable that, in a system based on property, a woman should be debarred from voting by her sex, although she may fulfil all the conditions as to property that are required of an elector—and this in a country ruled by a woman, the best ruler that country ever had.

250/700.

#### XXIV

### The Cries of London

Mr. Addison said that the cries of London were both instrumental and vocal. The former included such noises as the disturbing twanking of a brass kettle or frying-pan, the startling thump of the watchman at midnight, and the pig-dealer's horn, not unmusical, but rare in the City. He would like himself to have the censoring and licensing of such instruments.

Vocal cries were more numerous, and astonishing to foreigners. Milk was sold in a shrill cry, but the pitch

of the calls of chimney-sweepers, small-coal sellers, and retailers of broken glass and brick-dust varied. Among the noisiest were the match-sellers ; but Mr. Addison would like to ensure that those who had the least to sell did not make most noise, and that all those who shouted in the streets had mellow voices.

He considered that all news was spread too quickly, and suggested that the speed with which news was circulated should be graded according to its importance, though there should of course be no delay with any news. This was not the same, however, with turnips, which, though they kept much longer than news, were hawked by rustics with excessive vigour.

The slower cries he thought more tuneful, particularly those of the cooper and chair-mender, and others like them. The cry of dill and cucumber picklers was especially pleasing ; but it lasted only two months and might well be used for other purposes too.

235/750.

## XXV

### Character of King William I.

King William is described as follows by one who lived at his court. He was a great man, and more honoured than any of his predecessors. Three times a year he held full court, at which all the nobles were present, at Winchester at Easter, at Westminster at Pentecost, and at Gloucester at Christmas. He severely punished the impious, but encouraged piety, founding and endowing a monastery on the field of his victory at Hastings, and at Canterbury and many other places, and allowing the numerous Benedictine

and other monks to observe the rules of their respective orders. He autocratically deposed high clergy and imprisoned noblemen when they displeased him, not excepting his brother Odo, whom he imprisoned, though he was Bishop of Bayeux in Normandy, and an English earl, loyal to his brother, and next to him in rank.

The good order established by King William is remarkable. Both robbery and murder were rigidly suppressed. A comprehensive survey was made of England, and a register was taken of the value and ownership of all the land. Castles were built in Wales, and the King's dominion was extended over the Isle of Man (Anglesey) and Scotland, besides his own inheritance of Normandy and Maine. In two years more Ireland would also have been peacefully subjected.

King William's sternness, however, had another side ; he was avaricious and proud, and oppressed the poor by exacting heavy taxes and annexing their lands for sporting purposes. He built castles and planted large forests, and made it a criminal offence, punishable by blindness, to kill deer, boars, or hares. Both rich and poor were allowed to live only as the King willed. Such a character affords an excellent example of good to be imitated and evil to be avoided.

294/770.

## XXVI

### The Eviction of Sub-tenants in Dublin

At the chairman's request, the witness explained that in Dublin there were many large old houses,



occupied about 150 years ago by the gentry. They had all been let under agreements which prohibited sub-letting, but although many of these agreements were still in force, all these houses were then sub-let as tenements. Recently some sub-tenants had been evicted, because they were technically trespassers under the old agreement. The witness believed that the landlord was probably unaware of the restriction, which was brought up by some one who wanted to exploit the property.

He criticized the suggestion that tenants ought to have the right of appeal from the Quarter Sessions to the High Court, saying that they could not afford to bring an action in the High Court. The landlords, however, by doing so (as they had a perfect right to do) could defeat the operation of the Acts in favour of the tenant.

The witness stated that he did not consider rents ought to be raised at all. Although cost of repairs had increased since the war, it was the landlords who had allowed the property to depreciate during the war, and they should therefore bear the expense.

198/600.

## XXVII

### The Utopians' Dislike of War

*War used only as a last resort for redress of grievances*

The Utopians detest war, considering it shameful that it is used by men more than by beasts, and are unique in their contempt for military glory. Although both their men and their women are trained in military duties, they engage in war only to defend

themselves from unjust attack or tyranny. They will help their friends in offensive as well as defensive warfare if consulted beforehand, and satisfied of its necessity ; and they consider the perverse interpretation of good laws an even juster cause of war than the perversion of bad laws. For this reason they recently assisted the Nephelogetes against the Aleopolitanes, the Nephelogetes' merchants having been unjustly treated by the Aleopolitanes. This great war involved many other states, and resulted in the subjugation of the formerly powerful Aleopolitanes. The Utopians, though assisting, took no share of the spoil.

The Utopians, however, are less anxious to defend their own interests, and in such a case, unless they suffered violence, would merely cease trading with the offenders. This is not due to altruism, but to the prosperity caused by their communal life, which makes the loss of export trade matter little to them, and appear an insufficient cause of the death of others. But if any Utopians are killed or wounded, the offenders are demanded, and are either executed or enslaved—or, if they are not given up, war is declared. They would regard a bloody victory as they would goods purchased at too high a price ; but to peaceful victories they pay the greatest honours. Thus, they say, man shows his special superiority to beasts, which can arbitrate only by force ; for though in force they are supreme, they can all be subdued by the intellect of man.

The only object of the Utopians in war is to obtain by force what would have prevented the war if it had been granted them in time, or, failing that, so to

terrify the offenders as to prevent a repetition of the offence. Security, not vainglory, is the purpose of all their statecraft. 342/900.

## XXVIII

## The Triumph of Belisarius

In the spring of A.D. 534 Gelimer, having surrendered to Belisarius, was taken to Constantinople. The Roman military chiefs conspired against Belisarius; but he, by proceeding instantly to Constantinople with full ceremony and all his booty, convinced Justinian of his loyalty, and was accorded a magnificent and unprecedented triumph, and declared consul for the next year. Gelimer and the captive Vandals were led in triumph, and the Vandal spoils were distributed among the populace. Belisarius won universal respect and affection by his dignity, liberality, justice, and discipline. He had all the virtues and none of the vices of a great commander, and his unfailing success in subduing Africa and Italy, and conquering the Vandals, stabilized his power and reflected credit on the Emperor's wisdom in trusting him. 127/828.

## XXIX

The Behaviour of Sokrates when tried and  
condemned to death

Sokrates expressed himself satisfied with the sentence of death passed on him, largely by his own efforts. He said that the divine intuition, which often restrained him, had been silent; and that death

must be either a perpetual sleep, which he would regard as an improvement on life, or a second life in Hades, where he would be able to pursue his ethical arguments with the heroes of the past. This was undoubtedly the genuine view of Sokrates, and, later, of his friends. He believed that such an opportunity of death at the zenith of his career would eclipse any teaching that he could give the youth of Athens, and he was convinced that his manner of meeting his fate, and that fate itself, would increase the zeal of his followers, rather than diminish it, as his judges supposed.

Owing to the festival of Apollo at Delos, Sokrates had to wait thirty days, instead of drinking the hemlock on the day following his trial. During this time his friends had access to him where he was chained in prison, and Krito planned his escape ; but Sokrates, as he implied in his defence, was unwilling to break the law. Sokrates spent this time in conversation with his friends, and on the last day his famous Platonic dialogue took place, with Simmias, Kebes, and Phædon, on the immortality of the soul. His serenity displayed an interesting contrast to the emotions of his friends. His last words were a reminder to Krito to fulfil a religious obligation to sacrifice. It is consoling to remember that execution by hemlock is less painful than any natural death.

Sokrates was the father of philosophy, which he made the basis of new method and new matter in Science. Greece produced great men in all departments of life, but all these have been nearly equalled in later ages, except Sokrates. No one, not even Plato, has ever been able to use his cross-examining

Elenchus as he used it, and his life remains as the sole evidence of its value as a method of stimulating intellectual interest and activity.

350/1,296.

XXX

The British Infantry Soldier : his Superiority  
to other European Troops

In 1815 the British infantry soldier, given three years' training in discipline, in spite of excessive drinking proved superior to other European troops in physical endurance and bearing. His intelligence was not less superior, for he was observant, quick, resourceful, resolute, and obedient, yet not dictatorial or argumentative. The suggestion that his courage was due to stupidity and lack of moral feeling is untrue ; for, unlike Napoleon's troops, he fought without hope of personal glory. Yet his sense of military honour was equal to his physical qualifications, and all writers agree that experience had proved him the best in Europe ; but it must be granted that in cavalry, the French were superior to the British.

115/354.

XXXI

The Dolmetsch Clavichord

The Dolmetsch clavichord is made of polished walnut, which is not varnished or stained, or rubbed with glass-paper, or treated with veneer ; it is very carefully worked, and finally polished with horsetail weed, oiled with linseed oil, and rubbed dry. The

wood then remains alive, and improves with time. The keys are made of polished ebony and ivory, the ebony not stained, nor the ivory bleached, as in pianos ; and, unlike those in pianos, the naturals are black and the sharps white. On the front of the keys is real gold leaf. The sound board is decorated with paintings of flowers gathered from the garden ; the colours are ground and mixed with egg on the spot, and made fresh each time they are used. The strings make a beautiful gold transparency over the painting. [Mr. Dolmetsch likes to make his own music, as well as his own instruments ; he considers that the modern tendency to big orchestras has been to drive music out of the home. The most beautiful music, he thinks, has all been written for such instruments as the clavichord, and he dislikes the piano and the music that is suitable for it. The clavichord is practically inaudible outside the room in which it is being played, and therefore cannot be used to the annoyance of neighbours.] \* 134 or 219/980.

## XXXII

## Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, Ltd.

At the first annual general meeting of Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, Ltd., a fairly successful year was reported, 780,000 tons having been produced, in addition to the profits from their valuable merchanting business in Swansea and London. The wage-bill of over £600,000 showed, when compared with the

\* The portion in brackets can be omitted if the summary is restricted simply to the *making* of the clavichord.

profit of £186,457, that much of the proceeds went to the workmen. The advance of wages by 14 per cent. involved an additional cost of £80,000 a year, which it had not yet been found possible to meet out of income, though it was hoped to do so in due course. Upkeep had not been neglected, and had been charged to revenue.

During the year the company had bought a valuable adjoining coalfield, including 200 acres of best coal, which was already being profitably worked from their own shaft. They had also bought two other good active collieries, which comprised a large area of unworked anthracite.

The company possessed the large reserve of 80,000,000 tons, excellent equipment, and a first-rate technical staff.

It was being demonstrated at Wembley that anthracite could be burned in ordinary grates. A company had been formed to sell anthracite in Canada.

A balance of £300,000 was reported.

197/762.

### SECTION XVI (Page 113)

NAME.	AGE.	PRESENT FIRM.	EXPERIENCE.	REASON FOR CHANGING.
Bird, James.	32.	Jones and Brown.	4 years.	No prospect of promotion; wishes to marry.

*The secretary would not make précis, notes, or summaries of the twenty letters unless specially instructed to do so.*

## EXERCISE XIV (Page 113)

1. *Purchase of No. 51 Flower Avenue,  
Radlett, Herts.*

Purchaser : Mr. John Stokes. Vendor : Mr. A. J. Fox, Elstree.

Price : £1,300. (Residence and Freehold.)

Method of payment : the Invincible Building Society, 35 Ludgate Hill, E.C., agree to advance to purchaser £900 on mortgage, payable with interest at 5 per cent. in quarterly instalments during ten years, plus expenses of mortgage deed.

Purchaser's references : Lloyd's Bank, Cheapside ; Henry Morton, Esq., Newgate Street.

2.

PROP- ERTY.	VENDOR.	PRICE.	PUR- CHASER.	PUR- CHASER'S REFER- ENCES.	MORT- GAGES (IF ANY).	TERMS OF PUR- CHASE, AND MORTGAGE (IF ANY).
51 Flower Avenue, Radlett, Herts.	A. J. Fox, Elstree.	£1,300.	John Stokes.	Lloyd's Bank, Cheapside ; Henry Morton, Moorgate Street.	Invincible Building Society, 35 Ludgate Hill, E.C.	Mortgagee to advance £900 to purchaser on mortgage, pay- able with interest at five per cent. in quarterly instalments during ten years.

3.

Précis of Correspondence concerning Damage to  
Gatepost of Maple Lodge, Downham

Miss Annie Shields, of Maple Lodge, Downham,  
complained to Mr. Nicholas Bowns, of 35 High Street,



Downham, that the wheel of his cart, which, she alleged, was being driven at excessive speed, had damaged the gatepost of Maple Lodge, making it impossible to close the gate ; she claimed compensation. Mr. Bowns' man denied driving at excessive speed, and stated that his horse was frightened by noises from Miss Shields' garden ; Mr. Bowns accordingly disclaimed responsibility. Miss Shields therefore placed the matter in the hands of her solicitor.

### EXERCISE XV (Page 124)

#### (1) *Summary for Chapter Heading*

Thomas Gradgrind—A New Pupil—Defining a Horse—Force and Fact—Realistic Decoration—A Definition of Taste—Mr. M'Choakumchild's Learning.

#### (2) *Précis*

#### Fact and Fancy in Education

Thomas Gradgrind was a man of facts and calculation, who made no allowances, and was always ready to measure human nature by exact calculation. He explained this to his private acquaintances and to his pupils, and to the latter he seemed a forceful energy designed to sweep away the imagination of childhood and substitute the mechanism of facts.

Learning that the name of a new pupil was Sissy Jupe, he instructed her to tell her father to call her Cecilia, saying that Sissy was not a name. She said that her father "belonged to the horse-riding" ; but Mr. Gradgrind objected to this expression, and said

that as her father broke in horses and doctored them, he might be described as a veterinary surgeon, farrier, and horsebreaker. When asked to define a horse, Sissy was alarmed and unable to do so. Mr. Gradgrind's eye was then caught by a pale, unwholesome-looking boy named Bitzer, who was sitting in the same ray of sunlight as Sissy ; but whereas the sunlight enriched Sissy's dark complexion, it made Bitzer look bloodless and colourless. He at once gave a full dictionary definition of a horse, which Mr. Gradgrind commended to Sissy, who curtsied and blushed.

The third gentleman now stepped forth, a government officer, who professed an ever-ready system of force that would always conquer common sense. He had authority to bring about the Millennium of Commissioners' Control. He first asked the class whether a room should be prepared with representations of horses. The children, trying as usual to guess the right answer, cried out " Yes," and then " No," and when asked the reason why not, one boy replied that he would not paper it at all. The gentleman and Mr. Gradgrind both told him that he must paper it, and that it should not be done with horses, because horses did not climb walls. They should not see anywhere what they did not see in fact ; Taste was only another name for Fact—a newly discovered principle. He then inquired whether they would have representations of flowers on a carpet, and, amongst many diverse replies, Sissy said she would, because she liked flowers. The gentleman pointed out that the furniture would be put upon them, and people would walk on them ; but Sissy said this would not matter,

as they were only pictures, and would please her fancy. This gave both the gentleman and Mr. Gradgrind an opportunity to emphasize the iniquity of fancy. They were to be governed by fact, and there was to be a board of commissioners of fact, who would force people to discard fancy, and never contradict fact. It was not customary to walk on flowers, or to have foreign birds or butterflies perched upon crockery or quadrupeds climbing walls. Therefore there must be only decoration in primary colours of mathematical figures susceptible of proof and demonstration. This was fact—the new taste.

Sissy having sat down with some apprehension at this prospect, Mr. M'Choakumchild was invited to give his first lesson. He, in common with about 140 other schoolmasters, had just completed his training routine, and possessed an enormous amount of information on all scholastic subjects—orthography, etymology, syntax, prosody, astronomy, land-surveying, singing and drawing, and the higher branches of mathematics, science, classical and modern languages, history, and geography. With this knowledge he proceeded to demolish, or at least to distort, any fancy that remained in his pupils' minds.

570/2,045.

(3)

### *Summary*

#### Fact and Fancy in Education

Thomas Gradgrind was a man of facts, who made no allowance, and always measured human nature by exact calculation. His purpose was to substitute the mechanism of facts for the imagination of childhood.

He elicited from a new pupil (whom he instructed

to call herself Cecilia, not Sissy, Jupe) the unwelcome fact that her father was a horsebreaker, but she was unable to supply a definition of a horse. Mr. Gradgrind's eye was caught by a pale, unwholesome-looking boy, who was sitting in the same ray of sunlight as Sissy ; this boy at once gave an accurate dictionary definition of a horse.

The third gentleman now stepped forth, a government officer, who believed in applying the system of facts by sheer force, and who had the necessary character and authority to do so. He asked the class whether the wall of a room should be papered with representations of horses, and as they obviously did not know what to answer, he informed them that it should not, as horses never walked up the sides of rooms ; Taste was the same as Fact. Sissy Jupe said that she would like to carpet a room with representations of flowers, as they would please her fancy ; but the gentleman told her never to fancy, but to be governed by fact. It was not customary to walk on flowers, or to have foreign creatures perched on crockery, or quadrupeds climbing the walls. Therefore there must be only decoration, in primary colours, of mathematical figures, susceptible of proof. That was the New Taste.

Mr. M'Choakumchild then gave his first lesson. He had just completed his training routine, and possessed an enormous amount of information on all scholastic subjects—linguistic, scientific, mathematical, historical, geographical, and artistic. With this knowledge he proceeded to demolish any fancy that remained in his pupils' minds.

**EXERCISE XVI** (Page 131)

1. —

2. —

3. The central idea is that of knight-errantry—the adventures and perils encountered by Harker in his self-imposed task of rescuing a strange woman from danger.

4. —

5.

**I****King John and the Abbot of Canterbury**

This ballad tells how King John once reproved the Abbot of Canterbury for keeping too great state, and charged him with treason. Although the Abbot protested that he spent only his own money, the King told him he would be executed, and his estates forfeited, unless he could answer three riddles within three weeks—first, how much the King was worth ; second, how long it would take him to ride round the world ; and third, what he was thinking about. No one at Oxford or Cambridge could help the Abbot, but as he rode home within three days of the appointed time, he met a shepherd, who said he would answer the riddles if the Abbot would lend him his clothes and retinue, and this the Abbot gladly did. Then the shepherd, disguised as the Abbot, went to the King, and told him, first, that as Christ was sold for 30 pence, the King was worth a penny less ;

secondly, that he would ride round the world in 24 hours if he rose with the sun and rode with it till next morning ; and thirdly, that he thought the man before him was the Abbot, but that it was really his shepherd. The King was so pleased that he offered to give the shepherd the Abbot's place ; but as the shepherd pleaded ignorance, the King awarded him four nobles a week, and pardoned the Abbot.

## II

## The Soldier's Dream

This poem tells how a soldier, sleeping by the camp-fire on the night after a battle, dreamed four times that he was at home. He dreamed that he was in his native countryside in autumn, listening to his goats bleating and the voices of the reapers. He dreamed that he was promising his wife and children never to leave them ; but in the morning the dream vanished, and sorrow returned.

**EXERCISE XVII (Page 146)**

## I

## A Complete Education

*Purpose* : Fitness for public or private office in peace or war.

*Time available* : Between ages of 12 and 21.

*Equipment* : A house and grounds in every town, accommodating 20 staff and 130 students. To act as

both school and university (except for specialized subjects).

*Syllabus (progressive)* : (1) Grammar. (2) Elocution. (3) Study of classical educational theory (e.g. Socrates) ; lectures on general subjects ; arithmetic, geometry, acting, religious subjects. 64/526.

## II

### William the Conqueror, 1066–1087

*Policy* : Promised to rule<sup>8</sup> according to English law, but, owing to plots against Normans, transferred English property to Normans in return for war-service, thus instituting *Feudal System* (1085).

*Important events* : (1) *Domesday Book* (1086). A register of land and property in England. (2) *Curfew Bell*. All lights out at 8 p.m. (3) *New Forest*. All Hampshire afforested. Sixty villages destroyed. (4) *Robert's Rebellion*. His son Robert rebelled in Normandy, but relented. *Death*. Died in 1087, in French War. English crown left to his son William. Norman crown left to his son Robert. 88/409.

## III

### Marine Life

*Life exists throughout the ocean* down to 5,000 fathoms. Most plentiful in shallower waters, where seaweeds abound (e.g. Continental Shelf).

*Marine animals are—*

(a) Warm-blooded (air-breathing mammals) : whales, seals, etc.

(b) Cold-blooded (fishes) : (i) Shallow-water fish (*e.g.* herrings). (ii) Deep-sea fish (*e.g.* flounders). (iii) Shell-fish, on shore-rocks (*e.g.* lobsters).

*Tropical fish* : Greater variety. Flying-fish, sword-fish, pearl-oyster, coral polyp.

[*Fresh-water fish* : (*e.g.* salmon, trout, eels). Salmon spawn in rivers, eels in mid-ocean.] 71/384.

#### IV

#### The Plough and the Pole Star

(1) *The Plough* (Great Bear, *Ursa Major*, Charles' Wain, The Dipper) : the most conspicuous constellation. Due N. in October, then descends through N.W.



*N.B.* (a) Delta has decreased from second to fourth magnitude. (b) Mizar is a double star. (c) There are several other smaller stars in the constellation.

(2) *Pole Star*. Approximately marks point to which earth's axis points, therefore appears stationary. (Actually describes a small circle.) Appears over-



head at North Pole, and on the horizon at Equator. Chief star of *Ursa Minor*. Straight line joining Alpha and Beta of *Ursa Major* ("The Pointers") points to the Pole Star. 100/857.

## V

## Oliver Cromwell

(1) *Appearance*. Middle height, strong and coarsely built. Severe but thoughtful features. Piercing eyes, large reddish nose.

(2) *Manner of speaking*. Never eloquent. Concise and forcible when aiming at intelligible expression, but verbose, involved, and almost incomprehensible when, as often, he aimed at oratory.

(3) *Demeanour*. Well-born and educated, but behaviour blunt. Inspired awe, sometimes respect and affection, by force of character and language. Occasional display of broad humour. Disliked shams and ceremony.

Above attributes, combined with sense and courage, made him a fit representative of English democracy. 88/418.

## VI

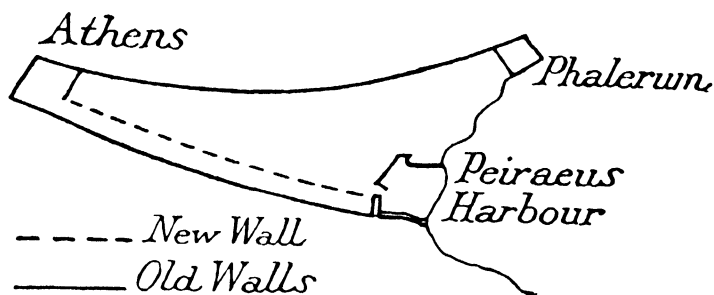
## Athens under Perikles

Perikles period follows Thirty Years' Truce, which ended 442 B.C.

*Principal Achievements :*

(1) *Communications between Athens and Peiræus.*

New wall ensured communication between city and harbour, even if enemy got within Phaleric wall.



(2) *Peiræus.* New docks and arsenal. Streets laid out at right angles (Hippodamus).

(3) *Athens.*

(a) Odeon Theatre, Pantheon (temple to Athene), Acropolis Gates. (445-431 B.C.)

(b) Erectheon (Temple to Athene), Temples to Demeter at Eleusis, to Athene at Sunium, and to Nemesis at Rhamnus } unfinished, owing to Peloponnesian War.

(c) Four statues by Pheidias. Three of Athene : (i) On Parthenon, of ivory, 40 feet ; (ii) Lemnian Athene, of bronze ; (iii) Athene Promachos, of bronze, on Acropolis. One of Zeus at Olympia, 60 feet, ivory and gold.

(Other important artists : Iktinus, Kallicrates, Koroebus, Mnesikles. All stimulated by Perikles.)

\* The plan is not accurate, but such as might be made from knowledge of this passage only.

*N.B.* The State of Athens now the strongest and most beautiful city in Greece. Impressive for military and naval power, and for costly works of art. Contrast to simplicity of Sparta. 163/1,876.

*This passage is also suitable for Précis, as follows :*

The Fortification and Decoration of Athens  
under Perikles

The Periklean works belong to the period following the Thirty Years' Truce, which ended in 442 B.C. The two existing walls from Athens to Peiræus and Athens to Phalerum enclosed a broad space, which would have endangered communication between Athens and Peiræus if an enemy had got inside the Phaleric wall. So Perikles had a third wall built, parallel with the wall to Peiræus, at about a furlong from it. At this time too the Peiræan docks and arsenal were built (at the alleged cost of 1,000 talents); and Peiræus was laid out afresh in a new systematic manner, with streets intersecting at right angles, by the architect Hippodamus, who constructed Thurii in the same way. The new Peiræus demonstrated the naval power of Athens, but the buildings in Athens itself and on the Acropolis were the chief glory. These included the Odeon theatre, the magnificently carved temple of Athene, called the Parthenon, and the Acropolis Gates, all completed between 445 and 431 B.C. After this, work was begun on the Erechtheion (another temple of Athene), and the temples of Demeter at Eleusis, Athene at Sunium, and Nemesis at Rhamnus—but the Peloponnesian War prevented their completion. Pheidias erected three statues of

Athene, one of ivory, forty feet high, in the Parthenon ; another of bronze, called the Lemnian Athene ; and a third, also of bronze, called Athene Promachos, standing on the Acropolis, and visible out at sea.

Perikles was not directly responsible for these achievements, but the great artists and sculptors belong, like the philosophers, poets, and orators, to his stimulating democratic régime. Iktinus, Kallikrates, Korœbus, and Mnesikles were among the artists who worked under his directions, but the greatest and most original was Pheidias, who also built the ivory and gold statue of Zeus at Olympia ; a magnificent statue, sixty feet high, probably unsurpassed by any work of art for its grandeur and effectiveness. Such prodigious artistic achievements made profound impression upon later ages, and must have made still more upon those who saw them grow with such extraordinary rapidity. Since the sacking of Athens by Xerxes in 480 B.C., the city had been enlarged and fortified ; Peiræus had been built, equipped as a seaport, and joined to Athens by fortified walls, thus forming the strongest city in Greece ; and finally all had been enriched by the art of sculptors such as Pheidias and painters such as Polygnotus. The political and maritime advance of Athens was crowned by a splendour which magnified her real power, especially in contrast with the simplicity of Sparta. The enormous cost—probably about 3,000 talents—provided plentiful employment, and the use of precious materials such as gold and ivory, as Perikles well knew, increased the feelings of respect and admiration not only in Athenians

themselves, but in all who saw her glories, and even in those who hated her.

475/1,876.

## CHAPTER IX (Page 161)

### 1. Revenge

*Précis*.—Revenge is a kind of wild justice, but it needs to be corrected by law, which it otherwise nullifies ; revenge is perhaps allowable if it is certain that the law provides no remedy. It is just to be revenged, but it is superior to pardon ; the past is done with, and it is futile to be concerned with it : a man that harbours resentment keeps his own wounds green. One man wrongs another for his own profit, and it is natural that he should consider himself first ; even if he does wrong from ill-nature, that ill-nature can be expected to do no other. It is more important to forgive our friends, from whom we should accept evil as well as good, than our enemies ; and open revenge is more generous than concealed.

Public revenge is often beneficial ; witness the deaths of Julius Cæsar, Pertinax, and Henry III. of France. But private revenge generally means a troublesome life and an unhappy death. 161/455.

### 2. The Marseillaise

*Summary*.—Few details are available about the " Six-hundred Marseillaise who knew how to die." At the request of Barbaroux, the municipality of Marseilles rapidly got the men together on the 5th of July (actually there seem to have been 517 of them),

and armed them, and they marched away on a journey of 600 miles to "strike down the tyrant." No one knows who they were ; the suggestion that they were rogues and plunderers is as improbable as that they were men of regular life ; many historians say nothing of them. But their march has become famous, and has inspired the greatest and most rousing march-song in the world.

108/784.

### 3. Ariadne Deserted

*Summary.*—Ariadne, dazed with misery, stood alone, incredulously watching the ship that rapidly carried away her faithless Theseus. She stood like a statue, straining her eyes, and about to shout as she saw Theseus himself. She paid no heed to her robes, that had fallen about her feet.

47/193.

### 4. The Execution of the Sons of Junius Brutus

*Précis.*—The sons of the consul Junius Brutus were two of the many young men who had lived without restraint during the government of the Tarquinii, and objected to equalization of rights. They said that a king was human, but laws were inhuman, favouring the poor, and allowing of no indulgence ; it was dangerous to live solely by integrity. They accordingly conspired to restore the Tarquinii, and were condemned to death.

Their father, being consul, had to preside at their execution, and they therefore attracted more attention than their fellow-sufferers. They were pitied as much for their crime as for their punishment.

Occasionally the natural feelings of Brutus proved too much for his self-control.

114/313.

### 5. University Rowing at Ely

*Summary.*—The races were rowed in fine weather, and in the presence of a large crowd. There was a fairly strong stream against the rowers. In the junior races, though there was a cross-wind, the crew with the Prickwillow station won in each case. Williamson's crew beat Stokes' by  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a length, doing the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in 10 minutes, 2 seconds. For the senior race, of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles, there was less wind; Wansborough's crew beat Smith's by 5 lengths in 16 minutes, 1 second.

85/323.

### 6. "Is" or "Will Be"

*Summary.*—As a general principle, it is better to say "To-morrow is Saturday" than "To-morrow will be Saturday," the former being universally accepted. But if coming events are referred to, as in "To-morrow will be a red-letter day," because events will make it one, "will be" should be used.

48/252.

### 7. Water Action

*Notes.*—

(a) *Mechanical.* *Earth-pillars*, of stiff, stony clay, capped by a cushion-like boulder. Occasionally isolated; generally linear groups. Carved out by runlets of rain, boulder at top preventing pillar from being washed away.

Examples: Botzen (Italian Tyrol). Alps, 4–8 yards.

Sierra Nevada, much higher. Miniature examples in British Isles.

(b) *Chemical. Sand-pipes.* Found in chalk or other limestone when covered with sandy gravel. Rain sinks through gravel and dissolves chalk, forming cup, which fills with gravel, often to a depth of several feet.

82/352.

## 8. Character of Lord Halifax

*Précis.*—Halifax was the greatest genius among the statesmen of his time. In addition to the natural gifts of intellect, eloquence, brilliant conversation, and literary skill, rank and property gave him influence. Yet his intellectual qualities impeded his political success, for he regarded passing events too much from the detached standpoint of a philosopher to sympathize for long with any party. He despised political prejudice and extremes, whether democratic or monarchic ; and he was impatient of all bigotry, whether Ecclesiastical or Puritan. He was conservative in temper, but republican in theory—jesting at hereditary monarchy, though siding with its supporters in his dread of anarchy. He was sympathetic to religion, and repelled the charge of atheism which his rational and satirical attitude evoked. He was a Trimmer on principle, assuming the nickname as a dignity. Virtue, he asserted, consisted in a just balance between extremes, as shown by the temperate zone, which lay between areas of burning heat and freezing cold ; the English Church, midway between Anabaptist madness and Papal lethargy ; and the English Constitution, balanced between Turkish



despotism and Polish anarchy: in fact, God himself was an exact equilibrium of attributes, maintaining the balance of creation. Halifax's keen intellect, refined taste, and fastidious, moderate temper, effectually detached him from any political ambition.

Owing to his success in opposition, royal displeasure for long delayed his admission into the Council of Thirty; but once at Court, his charm and wit soon made him a favourite. He went to Court through his usual policy of joining the weaker side, as he feared for the safety of order and authority: yet this move was probably not wholly disinterested. For though he did not want money, nor ever obtain it dishonourably, and pretended to despise honour and office, saying that he longed to escape from business and ceremony to his peaceful Nottinghamshire manor, yet rank and power attracted him. He desired to be admired for attaining high dignities, and also for despising them.

327/874.

#### 9. Dr. Johnson and Fanny Burney

*Précis.*—Mrs. Thrale put Miss Burney next to Dr. Johnson, for whom Miss Burney had great reverence, in spite of the convulsive movements of his lips and limbs. During dinner Mrs. Thrale told the doctor that she did not expect him to eat mutton pies, knowing that he despised mutton. Johnson replied that he despised nothing good, but was too proud to eat them, because he was sitting next to Miss Burney; and he rallied Mrs. Thrale for making mischief between them when she laughingly warned Miss Burney to beware of a flatterer so formidable as he. Presently

Johnson drank the health of both ladies, regretting that to do so to young women meant to wish them to grow old. Mr. Seward said that some women kept their young looks, and so were both young and old. Johnson said that was as absurd as to say a woman was both tall and short, and quoted an epigram to the purpose. This and other quotations led them to speak of Garrick's epilogue to *Bonduca*, which Johnson thought wretched, like most of Garrick's recent work. Mrs. Thrale suggested that the subject, of English valour, made it undeservedly popular ; but Johnson admitted that he had not read enough to discover the subject. Mrs. Thrale thought that the life of a wit must be fatiguing ; it had worn out both Wilkes and Garrick. Johnson, however, believed that Garrick's deterioration was due to the hard work his face had in acting different parts.

247/671.

10. A Scene from *Richard III.**The Fall of Hastings*

*Summary.*—Buckingham, Derby, the Bishop of Ely, Hastings, and others are in conclave at the Tower of London to arrange the coronation. Hastings, as the one most in Gloucester's confidence, guarantees Gloucester's consent that it should be next day. Then Gloucester enters, in remarkably good spirits, and appears to ratify their proposal ; but he withdraws with Buckingham, to whom he confides his distrust of Hastings. Coming back, he charges Hastings with having conspired with the Queen and her friends to work witchcraft on him, orders his instant execution, and goes out. Hastings

recalls the unlucky omens that have lately warned him, and foretells troublous times for England under Gloucester. He is then led off to execution.

115/963.

## 11. The Rise of the King's English

*Notes.*—

(1) *Restoration of English.* Normans tried for two hundred years to introduce French language, but failed. English adopted in law-courts (1362), and schools (1385).

(2) *The Dialects.*

(i) *Northern dialect.* Became book-speech of Scotland.

(ii) *Southern dialect.* Disappeared by end of fourteenth century, except as a colloquial provincialism. (E.g. Barnes' Poems.)

(iii) *East Midland dialect.* Became standard book-speech. Reasons: (a) Geographical position between North and South. (b) Less complex grammatically than the South: more so than the North. (c) Enriched by French. (d) Used by most cultured people (Oxford, Cambridge, London). (e) Used by best writers (Chaucer, Gower).

(3) *The King's English.* This standard speech, being used at Court, came to be known as the King's English.

117/614.

## 12. Lady Lisle and Elizabeth Gaunt

*Summary.*—Alice Lisle and Elizabeth Gaunt were in prison, awaiting execution for having joined Monmouth's rebellion. Lady Lisle, who had noticed Elizabeth weeping, feared that she had offended her ; but Elizabeth assured her that she wept for pity for her widowhood ; it was unthinkable that a jury could condemn a widow. Lady Lisle replied that it was only fear for their own lives that made them do it : moreover, she deserved her fate, for she, like Elizabeth, had sheltered a rebel. Both ladies hoped that the men they had sheltered were safe, although Elizabeth told how her refugee had saved his life at the cost of her own. Lady Lisle was much moved by Elizabeth's generosity, and both ladies felt strengthened to meet their fate with fortitude.

126/1,051.













